

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1853.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRILL'S "HAT TRICK."—To accomplish this trick, Brill's "Hat Trick" is the only one in the market. It is a complete set of instructions for the manufacture of hats, and is the only one in the market. It is a complete set of instructions for the manufacture of hats, and is the only one in the market. It is a complete set of instructions for the manufacture of hats, and is the only one in the market.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—Will be sold for a few days at a low price. The hats are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

OPENING DAY.—Invitation is hereby tendered to the public to attend the opening of the new building of the New-York Daily Tribune. The building is now open, and is of the latest fashion. It is a complete set of instructions for the manufacture of hats, and is the only one in the market.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.—Kindly examine the quality of the goods. The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

NEW SPRING SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.—Now opening at No. 101 Broadway. The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

FINE CLOTHING.—John K. Hark, No. 131 Fulton-st. The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

CARPENTERS.—Peter J. Hark, No. 379 Broadway. The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE.—No. 70 Canal-st. The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE DRAMATIC FUND.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

NO. 10 BOWERY.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

SPRING BUSINESS-COATS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

SPRINTING CARPETS FOR SPRING SALES.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

CRYSTAL PALACE CARPETS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

LACE AND MUSLIN CERTAINS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

GAITHERS FOR THE FRODOEBADE.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

PATENT SELF HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE JOHNSON SCALE CO.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

LYON'S KATHARON.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

TO MECHANICS OF EVERY KIND.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

HAIR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

W. H. McNEILL'S Commercial Newspaper.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

AT MEETING OF THE ALBANY PRINTER'S UNION.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE TRIBUNE FOR EUROPE.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE MINING INTELLIGENCE.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The goods are made of the best material, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion. They are sold at a low price, and are of the latest fashion.

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cause is found in the presentment of our Grand Jury last Saturday, calling urgently on our City Authorities to stop the unlicensed and unauthorised sale of Intoxicating Beverages in our City. We have here some Five Thousand establishments licensed to sell Liquors through six days and nights of each week, but expressly forbidden to continue such sale on the Sabbath. We have some Two or Three Thousand more which openly and ostentatiously sell without license, and in defiance of law, though the cost of a license is but Ten Dollars per annum. These cannot plead the difficulty of obtaining license as an excuse for their lawless attitude, since it is abundantly on record that keepers of gambling-houses and dens of infamy of the lowest and most desperate character, harborers of thieves and receivers of stolen goods, are licensed by scores, in defiance of the clearest evidence of their character and in disregard of the urgent remonstrances of their more quiet and reputable neighbors. The only excuse for the delinquency of these unlicensed sellers is, that they choose to keep the Ten Dollars rather than hand it over to defray some part of the heavy expenses of Pauperism and Crime which they are constantly imposing on their industrious and usefully employed fellow citizens.

Now we are quite willing—yes, more than willing—to see the upholders of License Laws devote their energies to the enforcement of those laws in their less-exceptionable aspects by a rigorous and united crusade against their violators by Sunday-dram-selling and their defectors by poisoning without license. It is a work manifestly devolving on them, and to which they are, or should be, especially adapted. To them and their kind, this query addresses itself with irresistible force—"Since you uphold the License system, why do you not take care to make it something else than a fraud and a sham?" But to us, who stand for Total Abstinence and the Maine Law, the hunting and hounding of poor wretches into the payment of a beggarly Ten Dollars per annum each for the privilege of poisoning their neighbors, is a business possessing few attractions. For laws, which assume to forbid and to punish human acts, ought to rest on a basis of Morality. For us, who affirm that Alcohol is a poison, and its use as a beverage always hurtful, always perilous, always demoralizing, there is obviously but one consistent, defensible position—that of unqualified and uncompromising hostility to the Liquor Traffic. If men will poison their neighbors for gain, we greatly prefer that they should do it on their own responsibility, rather than the State's—at all events, we cannot permit them to do it on ours. To sell rum for a livelihood seems bad enough; but for a whole community to share the responsibility and the guilt of such traffic for a beggarly Ten Dollars, seems a worse bargain than that of Ever of Judas.

No, we must stand by our principles, and trust to Time and Light to bring us triumph in that position. Alcohol is a poison, the traffic in Alcoholic Beverages is an offense against the well-being of Society, and ought to be a crime against the law. The essential wrong is not the lack of a license, but inheres in the business for which a license is demanded; if it were a good business no license for its prosecution should be required; being a bad one, no such license should be granted. Just think of the blunt old Book being diluted into saying: "Cursed is he who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth without a license!" What sort of moral efficacy or pungency can you discern in such denunciation of wrong-doing as this? You might shingle the land with such Bibles without alarming the conscience or arresting the downward career of a single transgressor.

No practical enforcement of the License system will ever sensibly mitigate the evils of Intemperance. So long as there shall be even two thousand authorized, legalized, licensed Liquor-Shops in our city, all who choose to drink will find abundant opportunity, and our youth will mainly be initiated, as fast as they become old enough to elude their parents' vigilance, into the primary degrees of tipping, whence the road is direct and the grade descending to tipping and drunkenness. But let the laws inflexibly forbid the sale of Alcoholic Beverages, and every youth is warned from the cradle that those Beverages are hurtful and dangerous, and that in drinking them he encourages a violation of the laws of the land. Such legislation may not at once abolish rum-selling, as our present laws against Theft and Burglary do not utterly extirpate those crimes; but, being based on a principle, and dealing out equal justice to Rich and Poor, it must command the respect even of its antagonists and gradually win its way to universal respect and obedience.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY—THE TRIBUNE.

The growth of this country and the spread of its liberal ideas are better evidenced by the rise and expansion of the daily and weekly press than by any other obvious plain test. We have held in our hands a little sheet published by the pioneer printer, Franklin. How puny, modest, naïf it seems: a germ of our newspaper literature! To compare its size with a fully blooming journal of the present day, is like contrasting the acorn with the oak. From its date we find a gradual growth in the superficial and the authorship of newspapers. As a tender to the daily literary journal may be considered Thomas Paine's pamphlet of Common Sense, which had a success, up to its time, unparalleled in the annals of literature in any country, one hundred thousand being sold, and proving immensely potent in kindling the fires of our Revolution into that steady blaze which finally burst out oligarchical oppression.

Up to the period that the Erie Canal was opened, Philadelphia held the first rank as our national city. Accordingly, in citing the incidents of our earlier newspaper history, attention must be most directed to that quarter. After Franklin's paper, the journal which occupied the largest national space was *The Aurora*, published at Philadelphia. This gazette at one time was the Democratic Bible of its party. Its circulation, the times considered, was immense. Its hostility to Federalism did not preclude it from being the death of Washington, but it heard even that noble lion in his den. When Washington's term of service expired, *The Aurora* said: "Now, O Lord, let thy servant depart," so great was his joy over the close of the "anti-French" Administration. The accompanying rhetoric to this text, so exasperated the Spring-Garden Butchers, who were Washingtonian Federalists, many of them veterans of his army, that they gutted *The Aurora* office, pitched the types into the street, and wreaked their huge muscular indignation on the printing materials which had blackened the hero of their worship.

Next in order of newspaper political importance, came *The Richmond Enquirer*. Up almost to the time that P. A. Broune wrote his Geological Notes on Virginia, the times of the Old Dominion, notwithstanding Jefferson's University, appeared to have no other idea than that politics or electioneering was the chief end of man; and that Virginia politics in particular was the light of the world; and that the stuff fit for Presidents could only grow near the Potomac. So thoroughly impressed were they with this notion, that there used to be continual potter in the columns of *The Richmond Enquirer* about the respective claims of Virginians simply for the office. County politicians were exalted into national sages; men who, like John Randolph, never quoted anything but the tritest scraps of Latin, and who did not speak a single language of Europe, were called ripe scholars; and, in a word, while Agriculture was running to seed, Science undeveloped, and Art unborn, *The Richmond Enquirer* swelled out with only metropolitan but cosmopolitan-like grandeur, as though the parish politics of its neighborhood exhausted knowledge and glory. John Randolph well typified this spirit in his rude assaults on all men and things that were not of the Virginia School. He eternally sought to measure the ocean of universal intellect with his pint-pot. A

Northerner complaining of the old saying, that "Virginia could find the officers for the Revolutionary Army" and "New-England the men," the Roanoke orator replied, "And was not that right, sir?" Wit, it may be parenthetically added, is a cheap commodity when at the expense of good breeding and good taste.

The next paper that we find occupying a very prominent place, nationally speaking, is *The National Intelligencer*. This always was a courtly journal, and did good service in abating the rancors of party. Gales and Scates are to all parties gentlemen and excellent writers, whatever else may be thought of them. The *Evening Post* of New-York, too, may be cited as one of the pioneers of newspaper literature. Like other of our earlier papers, its topics were once exclusively commercial and political; but with the growth of its understanding and subscription list, it has become literary and aesthetic.

The earliest newspaper, however, published in this country saw the light in Boston, the eventful day being Monday, April 24, 1764. According to Mr. Backlund, it was twelve inches by eight, made up into two pages folio, with two columns on each page. The proprietor, John Campbell, set forth its claims as follows: "This News-Letter is to be continued Weekly: and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, 'A' to be Sold or Let; or Servants Run away, or Goods Stole or Lost; may have the same inserted at a Reasonable rate, from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings, 'and not to exceed.' Who may agree with John Campbell, Postmaster." The proprietor of this journal suffered, pioneer-like, as appears by his calls on the public. In 1719 a second newspaper was started in Boston, and the pioneer's troubles were further increased in 1721 by James Franklin, who set up a third newspaper, which in its first address called the original journal "a dull vehicle of intelligence." This produced an editorial discussion, which probably aided both papers. The liberty of the press at that period was not remarkable, as James Franklin was thrown into prison for disrespect to the Government exhibited in the following paragraph: "We are advised from Boston that the Government of the Massachusetts are 'fitting out a ship to go after the pirates, to be commanded by Captain Peter Papillon, and 'tis thought 'he will sail sometime this month, wind and weather permitting.' The rise of the New-England press from such small beginnings to its present brilliant position is a curious story.

We shall not attempt to recite even cursorily the names and fames of the leading presses, as they have exceeded our space. We cannot, however, omit to allude to *The Daily National Gazette*, originated at Philadelphia in 1790 by Robert Walsh and William Fry. The establishment of this paper (according to Dr. Griswold, in his history of American Literature) was an era in our national mind. For the first time letters, art, scholarship, aesthetics were habitually treated in the American daily press in connection with commercial and political matters. The politics of Europe, too, were better discussed in it than they had ever been before in this country. We would cite the masterly articles on the Lay-bach Circular, which gave Mr. Webster his best ideas in his speech on Greece. *The National Gazette* was national in its scope and diffusion, and was the butt of all the illiterate papers of the country who could not understand its articles.

President Charles King, formerly the erudite editor of *The New-York American*, had large affinities with *The National Gazette*, and helped greatly to extend the same spirit through the New-York press.

The Home Journal, speaking of newspapers, says: "Here we have in this morning's *Tribune* twenty-eight broad columns of reading matter and twenty columns of advertisements, the result of the labors of one hundred and seventy persons, and sold to the carriers for a cent and a half per copy. Of the twenty-eight columns of reading, twelve were written yesterday by the editors and reporters; there are three columns of telegraphic intelligence, and nine letters from distant correspondents; the shipping, money and commercial news occupies six columns; altogether, this single number contains one hundred and thirty articles, most of which must have gone to the compositor in manuscript, and which, written in an average hand, would cover more than three hundred folio pages. Print the whole contents of this number in large, clear type, it would make a portly volume of several hundred pages."

In this reviewing the development of journalism in this country, it is not improper to say that *The Tribune* has risked much and accomplished something to raise the Daily Press of New-York to a truly metropolitan position. It was the first to issue, daily, a double sheet; it was the first to appear in a style worthy of a great and influential journal, and to furnish the public with a paper which, in external appearance, at least, may challenge comparison with any in the world. *The London Times*, on the occasion of certain American newspapers being exhibited at the World's Exposition, justly awarded for itself a supremacy in regard to typographical beauty and intellectual character. The vulgar shape and air of our journals was duly discarded upon. But with the symmetrical form, the broad columns, the clear type, the convenient arrangement, the formidable completeness of topics, the amplitude of discussion, the variety of contributions, and the free, living spirit which we mean shall characterize *The Tribune*, we intend that America shall have a journal representing her as truly as *The Times* represents England; furnished, too, at a rate whose exceeding cheapness makes it accessible to the masses of the people. In our first great innovation, the issue of a double sheet, the more enterprising of our contemporaries have followed, after our experience had shown that it was safe and profitable; and we presume that in due time they will follow us in the bolder and more important step we have now taken.

When we look back to the beginning of American newspapers, and compare Franklin's little sheet with *The Tribune* of to-day, we see that an immense advance has been accomplished. But perfection is not yet attained; and in its pursuit, whatever vigilant enterprise can do to procure the most recent and trustworthy intelligence, or generous expenditure to enlist new and varied talent, shall never be wanting to secure for this journal a foremost and a leading place. Our object is to stand in the very front rank of the journalism, not merely of this country, but of the world. We aspire to give our readers a better paper, more up to the ideas and movements of the day, fresher, more spirited and more varied than any other, of a quality and at a price which no competition can excel. It will be for the public to say how far we succeed in this arduous undertaking.

The Tribune hopes there will be a full attendance at the so-called "Bible Convention."

Neighbor! we ask you to justify the above assertion by full and fair citation from our columns, or back square out of it. We certainly never "hoped" anything of the kind, and you can only sustain your avowed by garbling our observations. If this were a solitary case, we should have let it pass; but your "Spirit of the Press" is habitually the spirit of falsehood with respect to *The Tribune*, and we now insist that you hereafter represent us fairly or let us alone.

The Sandy Register says Harlow Case, the absconding Collector of that port, was not a "leading Silver Grey," and in fact not a Silver Gray at all, but rather "Woolly" if anything—was a Jackson man of old, and had contrived to enjoy the patronage of every Administration since, including Polk's.—It was not at Mr. Case's but at Washington, as we understand, that Sandusky was "developed" as a Silver Gray. A good many were fierce for lower law and slave-holding at Washington who kept quite dark on the subject about here.

Virginia.—In the Wheeling District, Mr. Kidwell, of Marion County, has been selected by the Grove Creek Convention, as the loco-Federal candidate for Congress, in the next election. He is a native of Virginia, and a candidate for reelection; but the Convention passed by his claims. He submits to the decision.

Col. McMullen is a candidate for reelection in the Abington District. He has been represented to be one of the most important of office-seekers; it is supposed he left Washington in despair, like many others from Western Virginia.

Michigan Town Elections.

The Supervisors' election has resulted as follows, so far as heard from:

Counties.	Whig.	Dem. F. S.	Counties.	Whig.	Dem. F. S.
Alcona	5	0	Lawrence	12	1
Berry	1	0	Leelanau	11	2
Branch	6	9	Lapeer	11	2
Calhoun	10	0	Leontine	11	2
Charlevoix	10	0	Manistowic	11	2
Cheboygan	12	6	Marquette	11	2
Crawford	12	6	Menominee	11	2
Emmett	10	0	Missaukee	11	2
Genesee	10	0	Montcalm	11	2
Houghton	10	0	Oshtemo	11	2
Ingham	10	0	Presque Isle	11	2
Ionia	10	0	St. Ignace	11	2
Jackson	10	0	Tate	11	2
Kalamazoo	10	0	Township	11	2
Leelanau	10	0	Washtenaw	11	2
Lapeer	10	0	Wayne	11	2
Leontine	10	0	Winnebago	11	2
Manistowic	10	0	Ypsilanti	11	2
Marquette	10	0			
Menominee	10	0			
Missaukee	10	0			
Montcalm	10	0			
Oshtemo	10	0			
Presque Isle	10	0			
St. Ignace	10	0			
Tate	10	0			
Township	10	0			
Washtenaw	10	0			
Wayne	10	0			
Winnebago	10	0			
Ypsilanti	10	0			

The general result is very favorable to the Independents than any previous election for some years past. The New Constitution has increased the power of Supervisors, and the people have been as ready in their choice in this respect as they are in the election of their Legislative Representatives. In the City of Detroit (Wayne Co.) Free School men were chosen. *The Detroit Advertiser* thus remarks upon the result:

The Clinton Express, *Saginaw Press of the Times*, and several other papers in the interior, give the names of Supervisors elected in their respective Counties, without furnishing any political or other designation of them. Upon the whole, it is obvious that in many portions of